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AND BRAUNTRIE REPORTER.
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VOL. IX.

WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1876.

NO. 37.

Vine Santo.

Once I read a strange, sweet story,
Of a sacred snowy wine,
Made by peasants on Lake Gards,
Brewed beneath the cross sign;
Vine Santo, holy wine!
On the first days of October,
Only in a shining sun—
Only in the dew of morning,
Chusters lifted one by one;
Thus began the solemn vintage,
Vintage with the cross for sign—
Vine Santo, holy wine!

Pales the autumn, falls the winter,
Lie the grapes untouched and still;
No frost, no snow, no man binders
While their vines die;
The last day of vintage,
Day of joy divine,
Then is brewn the holy wine.

Past the winter, past the springtime,
Into summer far and late;
For the joy of Vine Santo.

They who long must long wait;
Only glowing heat can ripen—
Glowing heat and cross sign,

Vine Santo, holy wine!

Dear, to-day, the strange, sweet story,

Sudden seemeth thine and mine;

Thine and mine all true loves,

Sealed by seal and sign by sign;

Silence, patience, from love's vintage

Drink at last, in joy divine,

Vine Santo, holy wine!

—Scratches.

ON THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST.

A Wreck and a Terrible Situation—Her-
cules in Newfoundland.

A little vessel, the Waterwitch, with
twenty-four people on board, four of
whom were women, struck a rock while
endeavoring to double Cape St. Francis.
The ast was deep and the vessel rebounded,
striking the rock a second time, and again
against the rocks a few yards from the place
where she first struck. Here nine of the men leaped for their
lives and managed to cling to the surface.
A sharp slanting rock, over which at
first they were breaking, The
water which rushed under the tremendous
tide, staggered back a few yards and
broke, carrying down with her eight men
and four women.

The situation of the poor fellows who
were now clinging to the rocks was ter-
rible in the extreme. They were holding
on to a slippery sloping rock, only a few
feet above the surface of the water, and
barely large enough to give them room
to crouch on its surface. The spray
ashed over them with every wave, and
intensified a heavy sea broke over the
rock, and the men were dashed to the
bottom.

"Nowhere, I am confident of what
I say," returned the other.

"I am sure that you are a genuine
girl," said the young girl.

"My companions laughed, and one of
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WEEKLY GAZETTE AND REPORTER

FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1875.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.
NEW YEARS IN WASHINGTON, PRESENT
AND PAST.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1875.

The Centennial year opens, with us, with a dull, damp morning—the conclusion we hope, of the success of rainy days that have characterized the Holiday season.

At midnight the bells of the church were silent, and the fire of the fire department were changed, and their whistles screeched; a national salute was fired; gongs were tolled and fire-crackers exploded; the colored population, in their numerous church and school houses, general commotion opened as must the satisfied old father Time that the present was no ordinary occasion. Today is the one great day for Washington society. The majority of our fastidious and their names, legions, were keeping, and the rest of us, through our streets, denotes the popularity of the occasion. The President receives from four to two, and the amount of hand-shaking he is forced to stand and endure is such as would deter even the bravest citizen from manifesting much ambition for the highest gift in the power of his country.

The custom of New Years' calls in this country, which seems to have been adopted from a sort of ancient custom, imported from Holland, through the Dutch settlers and founders of New York. I find through a little search in the Journals of that year, that on New Years' day, 1829, President Washington, and his lady had a morning levee at their residence in the old Franklin House, in New York city, at the head of Cherry Street. The day was unseasonably mild and bright. At exactly 12 M. the President was waited upon by a delegation composed of all the principal gentlemen of the city. "After having been sufficiently introduced and having paid all the usual compliments of the season, the citizens, who were highly gratified by the friendly notice of the President, to most of whom he was personally a stranger." In the evening the personal friends and political advisers of the President congregated at a residence, "where they could all the air so bland and serene that the ladies attended in their light summer dresses. In the course of the evening, while speaking of the occurrences of the day, Mrs. Washington remarked, "Of all the calls I have received, this is the most welcome, for little she always designated him" was pleased by none so much as the friendly greeting of the gentlemen who visited him at noon." To the inquiry of the President, whether it was usual or customary to have a levee on New Years' day, he replied, "I have never heard of such a custom, except in our Dutch forefathers, which had always been commemorated from the earliest beginnings of New Amsterdam. After a short pause he observed, "I am highly favored by the people of New York, and for many years, attend numerous immigrants, who will gradually change its ancient customs and manners; but what ever changes take place, never forget the cheerful, cordial observations of New Years' day."

From this date the custom was continued by the President, and so popular did it become, that on the removal of the capitol to Washington, the New Years Reception at the Executive Mansion had already become one of the most popular annual events.

Mrs. Madison, during her residence at the White House, aided in fostering the pleasing custom, and with her remarkable faculty of rendering any social entertainment a success, any occasion to be met and anticipated with pleasure. After the decease of her husband, Mrs. Madison returned to Washington, and for a number of years occupied a house of moderate dimensions, still standing on Lafayette Square. She died, if ever, with a smile, at which was an honor for strangers and visitors to the capitol to attend. She particularly held on New Years' day a drawing-room, which was always attended by the military and naval officers in Washington, and foreign ministers attending in full costume, with the same formality observed at the Presidential Mansion. Mrs. Madison was somewhat above the medium, and was considered a little too stately. Her complexion was clear and her features still beautiful, and expressive of dignity and intelligence. On these occasions she always dressed in a rich and ample robe, of black velvet, trimmed with point lace, and a magnificient turban crowning her head.

Perhaps I am led into these reminiscences by a remark I noticed in a morning paper, to the effect that Mrs. Belknap, the wife of the Secretary of War, is quoted as having said, "I am not to be seen in Washington, until after the day in receiving her calls." And who is Mrs. Eaton? some of your readers are asking already. Well, she is a charming old lady of more than eighty years, who resides in Georgetown, and is the widow of Major General Eaton, the hero of the War of 1812. There was much gossip about her during his administration, and he dissolved his Cabinet because the ladies of the members thereof refused to call upon Mrs. Eaton. Still, she is a member of society, and for a great many years, and is still mentioned, whenever society reminiscences are on the carpet. Some day, when I have lots of time and you have plenty of space, I shall go to tell you about Mrs. Eaton and the several and many other ladies who have come into her history.

Her history reads like a romance, and no one but Mrs. Alphonse Southworth—neighbor of hers by the way—can do justice to it.

The White House is to day the objective point of the ordinary citizen. His prudential roams over its rooms and halls, to pry his republican and democratic nose into all its nooks and corners, and scent, if possible, the flavor of some state secret or odor of some party. And when he has venturated during the remainder of the year, every enemy of the administration in town to day, will range over the White House, grasp the hand of the tyrant Grant, turn their backs on the guilty Baldwin, and extract the last drop of oil from the garments with which the ladies of his household will be decked, and leave the doors with regret, when the hour of reception is over, but with their suspicions more than verified. Thinking, in this way, by the aid of the State Department, the other day, I was accosted by a shabby looking stranger, who pointing his gaunt forefinger toward the hills of Arlington, inquired if a little group of brick walls and tasteless enclosures of foot of the hill, was not the "Smithsonian Institution." When I informed him that the buildings in question were the President's stables, you can imagine the tone with which he informed me that the Republican party was the Smithonian.

However, late open in Washington, as elsewhere, more than usually favorable, politically and materially, as a nation. With the dawning of the Centennial year, we are, and shall be, the most powerful nation, and a more generally manifested love of country, will outweigh all minor considerations, and he whose politics are the nearest the intentions and desires of the men of '76, will prove our best leader, and, in the end, will be the only prospector for our for the coming year, and for all future time, and in this closing letter of your correspondent's first year's connection with the *Gazette*, he has the honor to wish you, Mr. Editor, and all your readers—A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

CARLOS.

LOCAL NEWS.

Dedication of Temple of Honor or Building at East Weymouth.

The new hall of Mechanics Temple of Honor, No. 25, was dedicated on New Year's Eve. The building in which the hall is situated is believed to be the only building ever erected by any organization connected with the order. It is fine structure, costing about \$1000, and is owned by Mechanics Temple Hall Association, a corporation formed entirely of Templars. The builder and contractor was W. T. Rice, the present W. C. T. of Mechanics Temple, and to him the credit is due for having produced a building at once substantial and beautiful and perfectly adapted to the purposes for which it is designed. There is nothing "shoddy" or incomplete about it. The building is sixty feet by forty on the ground plan and two and a half stories high. The lower story contains two fine tenements; the second story the Temple Hall forty feet square, and two spacious ante-rooms. In the upper story is a banquet room, extending the entire length of the building. The hall and ante-rooms are elegantly furnished throughout, all the appointments reflecting great credit on the taste and skill of the furnishing committee of the Temple. The floor of the hall is covered with a carpet of elegant design. Over the chair of the presiding officer is a rich crimson canopy, surmounted by a signet inscribed with the motto "In God we trust." At the opposite end of the hall, over the chair of the second officer is a similar canopy of blue and on the sides of the hall are canopies of royal purple above the stations of P. W. C. T. and Chaplain and the Ushears. The chairs of the officers are upholstered so as to correspond in color with the canopies above them. In the centre of the hall is the altar, having inscribed in gilt letters on its sides, on glass panels of emblematic colors, Truth, Love, Purity and Fidelity. A fine piano, tables for the recording officers, and chairs and settees appropriately arranged, complete the furnishings of the hall. The windows have curtains of beautiful design. The ceiling is a perfect study in fresco. Over the chairs of the presiding officers are the emblems of their respective offices, and in the centre of the ceiling is a circle enclosing stars of various shapes and colors, emblems of the order. On the walls are other appropriate emblems. The frescoing is not excessive or overdone, but displays perfect taste, and with the furnishings forms a perfect and harmonious whole. The ante-rooms are furnished with chairs, mirrors and other appurtenances for the convenience of the brethren and guests. From the walls of the hall are suspended the charters of Mechanics Temple and Delphi Council of Select Templars, and life sized portraits of Rev. Wm. V. Morrison, a respected member of the Order, and Capt. H. M. Ford, of Boston, a former Deputy G. W. T. of Mechanics Temple.

LECTURE.—The next lecture of the Centennial Course will be delivered by Wendell Phillips, Esq., on Monday evening, Jan. 10, announcement of which will be found in advertising columns. Mr. Phillips is one of the most interesting lecturers of the period, and there will no doubt be a crowd to hear him.

The lumber dealers at Weymouth Landing, since the fire which destroyed the planing mill of Messrs. Peter & Co., have furnished considerable consideration to the planing mill at their mill in North Weymouth, and it is said that overtures have been made to move their works to the Landing, as the cost of erecting and running an independent mill would not be met by sufficient business.

MISS RUTH W. HOLBROOK, the talented vocalist of East Weymouth, a golden voice in a golden hall at a concert in Bridgewater, last week—opinions which are heartily endorsed by the musical public here and elsewhere. It is expected that she will sing at the lecture by Wendell Phillips, in Weymouth next Monday evening.

THE PEACEABLE MEETING at the Universalist church last Sunday evening was attended by a large number of people, and singing was very general in the audience.

The Baptist Society of Weymouth gave a New Year's Party in the vestry, last Saturday evening, for the benefit of the children of the Sabbath School, treating them to a nice collation.

There will be a Union prayer meeting of the Congregational churches of Weymouth, at the Old North church, Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, beginning precisely at 7 o'clock. The subject suggestive for thought and prayer is *Widness and Fidelity for Christ*. "Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord. Ye can but speak these things, we have seen them, but our Master is to do the will of him that sent us, and to finish his work. Faith without works is dead. What wilt thou have me to do?" Thus these passages from God's Word inspire every thought, desire and purpose of the meeting. We want the meeting for mutual help, and united and personal consecration, and that we may realize more fully our privilege and responsibility as Christians and workmen for God.

All are invited to attend, and to help make the meeting interesting and profitable.

Do not come merely to be warmed up, or to take fire from others. Come with the fire on the altar, and yourselves ready for the offering. F. P. CHAPIN.

NO. Weymouth, Jan. 3, 1876.

In the Superior Court, at Dedham, among the cases tried was that of Charles A. Richards vs. John F. Tolman. The plaintiff purchased a horse for \$200, which proved to have the glances and the authorities of Weymouth had the animal killed, and the suit is for the recovery of its value. Defence, that the horse was not fit for use, and that it was delivered to the plaintiff in a very able add eloquent and finely delivered. The orator recited the history of Mechanics Temple and the Temperance in Weymouth, and exhibited in a glowing terms, the contrast between the present triumph of the cause, and the abortive attempts at reform of the past. At the close of the address, P. W. C. T., W. H. Bartlett, was introduced as toastmaster of the occasion and read the first regular toast.

The Supreme Council of the Order.—With a jurisdiction encircling the earth may it ever fulfill its mission and crown every hill and dot every vale with temples of Honor and Temperance.

This was responded to by P. G. W. T., Gilson of Quincy, who congratulated the Temple on its past success, and present prosperous condition.

Second regular toast.—The Old Year and the New.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,

Ring out the bells across the snow.

The year is going; let him go;

Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Response by Rev. S. L. Gracey, taking a retrospective of the past and looking forward with bright anticipations of the cause.

Third regular toast.—The Town of Weymouth. "Its authorities have entitled themselves to our respect and gratitude by their refusal to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicants within the corporate limits."

Responded to, on behalf of the Selectmen, by Z. L. Bicknell Esq., who gave an interesting statement of the action of the Board of Selectmen and testified to the benefits which the community had derived from the existence of Mechanics Temple in its midst.

Fourth regular toast.—The Temperance Cause. "The day of beginnings is past; the day of results is coming; we hear the murmur of the undercurrent; the tide is rising; let us be vigilant, active and brave, and the victory is ours."

H. F. Axon, Esq., of Quincy, was called upon to respond, which he did by handing the W. C. T. an envelope which on being opened was found to contain a New Year's present for the Temple, consisting of a wallet, enclosing one hundred dollars and accompanied by the sentiment "May wallet never be empty." At a later hour in the evening, Mr. Axon made an interesting speech to the sentiment assigned him.

At this stage of the proceedings, the company adjourned to the banquet room, which was tastefully adorned with evergreen, and having the mottoes "Each for all and all for each" and "Happy New Year" appropriately displayed. Here a sumptuous repast had been prepared under the direction of Bros. Willard Dunbar and James H. Stevens, who, although amateur caterers, proved themselves in every respect equal to the emergency. The supper arrangements were completed, leaving nothing to be desired.

N. M.

In the District Court last week, W. K. Carroll, for assault on Bernard Fitzsimons, was fined \$10 and costs.

In an alleged larceny of hens, Wm. T. Burrell and Reuben Lowell were discharged.

ADDRESS OF CHAS. Q. TIRRELL, G.W.T. AT THE DEDICATION OF THE TEMPLE OF HONOR BUILDING AND HALL AT EAST WEYMOUTH, DEC. 31, 1875.

Standing here in the midst of an audience of persons who are in common with myself, can trace back their ancestry in the town of Weymouth, from the days of the Pilgrims. Weymouth guarded the Old Colony from the incursions of the savages and Wessagossit was in great part a frontier town, and we are here to-day to see that we see this auspicious day. For it is not in the fact that two or three hundred years have passed since such feeble beginnings, has grown into a populous town—has planned four villages of its own, and has struck out new streets in all directions over its territory and has built up a number of mills, and mills of all kinds, and factories, the busy hum of whose industry is daily heard, and has beautified the town with its fine buildings, and its fine streets, and its fine public buildings, which should reflect credit on the town.

When people first came to Weymouth, the city was distant a half day's travel from the nearest town, and the means of travel were few, and the means of communication were little craved; the people were taught to God, to call to duty, the pledges to be given to God, and the promises to be given to God.

But the increase in population, by emigration and otherwise, produced a change, and the town grew rapidly, and in 1829, when the first steamship arrived, the town was distant a half day's travel from the nearest town, and the means of travel were few, and the means of communication were little craved; the people were taught to God, to call to duty, the pledges to be given to God, and the promises to be given to God.

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MARKET

N S
STORE, WASH-
EPT BY C. W.

following are a few of the many

PICKLED, PICKLED and SALT
Herring, Halibut Fish, Tongues

AREHAM OYSTERS, which

BEEF, Tripe, Eggs, Pickles,

PUMPKIN, SQUASH. Also

GINGER SNAPS, CREAM

HE FOLLOW-

PICKED BEANS, per

qt., 8¢, per peck 60

12 cts. per lb.,

in Sounds, 12 "

15 "

99 "

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CIGARS, for

25

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AND EXAMINE

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Weymouth, Wednesday

Braintree, Thursday

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NS.

THING STORE,

G.

ASSORTMENT

OF

OCKERY

AND

ASS WARE,

Reduced Prices.

ONT & CO.,

FRONT STREET,

outh Landing.

National Bank of

WYOMOUTH.

UAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

AT THE UNION BANK AND SAVINGS BANK

ON TUESDAY,

AT HALF PAST THREE O'CLOCK P.M.,

IN THE UNION BANK, ON THE CORNER OF

WYOMOUTH AND UNION STREETS.

At 12 M. the stockholders will be admitted

to the Annual Meeting.

F. WHITE, Cashier.

225

and STRAW!

Hay and Straw

FOR SALE BY

S. LOUD & CO.,

WYOMOUTH LANDING.

outh Savings Bank.

ing the Trustees of the Weymouth

Bank held Dec. 30, it was voted to

divide the stock among the

business as may properly come

to their Banking House in a

U.L.C. on the 1st of January

at 12 M.

A. D. COOK, Trustee.

and STRAW!

Hay and Straw

FOR SALE BY

S. LOUD & CO.,

WYOMOUTH LANDING.

S. LOUD & CO.,

WYOMOUTH L

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]
LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.
The Return of Congress—The Situation—Re-Bills in Office.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1876.

The holidays are fairly over, and we are commencing to do our business suits and proceed to the consideration of the means by which the wheels of government, now so solidly in the hands of the people, are to turn. The Centennial year, we are told, has returned from its frolic with the little ones at home; has distributed its patronage as individual *patroni*, and refreshed and invigorated its preparations to distribute the general patronage of the Republic. Our national Kris Kringle has unquestionably a difficult situation before him. Pennsylvania, to begin with, applied for a gilded toy that promises to cost the old government good silver of the forty dollars a case that it cost the old government to lay upon the shelf. However, Pennsylvania has been a remarkably good child during the past century, and would seem to deserve what she will undoubtedly obtain. Ohio, who has been a good child during the past year, with a ridiculous rag baby, has thrown away the monasticity, and clamors in reward for a metallic doll that shall last for all future time. And Ohio deserves well of her sisterhood.

The grandchild of the shape of protection for her border, but Mr. Randall, the new watch-dog of the Treasury, not only by implication refuses her the demand, but proposes a reduction of the Army, and a reduction of the navy, and a reduction of the little protection as she has. The Southern States unite in demanding a costly present in the shape of a railway to the Pacific, and in this they are aided and abetted by Pennsylvania, who has to contribute to their fortifications to the prosecution of the work; by New York, who trusts to handle the funds and manipulate the stock; by Missouri, who bequeaths one terminus, and by California, who receives the other.

A bill has been introduced to consecrate how the donation can, with such support, be well refused, but the ruling power in Kris Kringle's House has unashamedly concluded to refuse all subsidies and demands of the Union. So our saint has called his children to set, over their tasks, admonished them with their neighbors across the water, and putting them soundly on the back, to be virtuous, and promises that thereby they may be correspondingly happy.

And seriously, I am not certain but that the foregoing is a fair resume of the situation. It seems to me, generally, that the people of the House have made serious blunders. As our Southern friends would say, they have started in "too brash." Their choice of officers, which involved the ousting of a large number of mainlined Union soldiers to give place to a like number of single-bogey men, has not taken well with the country. Their determined Courts of Investigation seem to themselves both useless and impolitic; their ideas of economy, ill-timed and the worse of policies. The wind has been taken out of their sails by the foreign policy by the statesmanlike action of the President in the Cuban imbroglio. Their financial plan seems impracticable, in view of the satisfactory nature and progress of the reconstruction of the Administration, and their poor reform measures have been forgotten in their admiration of the campaign of Gen. Bristow and his allies. To be sure, they are a majority in the House, but the majority of inexperienced, unscrupulous, and unprincipled, of diversified records and all diversified opinions, opposed to a strong and compact minority of experienced members, reputable and accomplished citizens, led by the best parliamentarians on the floor, and the best in the country, in individual self-confidence, wanting in unanimity, notwithstanding their caustic system, and uncertain, in the knowledge that their every word and deed is thought to be taken up with the country.

Weymouth has an agitator after the patriony of John. He is a widow, who rejoices in the name of POPE HODNETT.

This individual has assumed the leadership of a mob of discontented laborers, who claim to be the descendants of the under the late District Government. Their claim may be equitable, or otherwise, but the connection of their cases with the unmitigated hubub in question is suspicious. It has agitated the subject for a great part of the time, all the even occasion, and having purchased a majority of the claims of the laborers, made their cause peculiarly his own, holding noisy meetings, leading unruly processions through the streets, and last, though not least, the author of the original of an inflammatory sheet called *The People*. Hodnett was arrested several times by the police as a disturber, and his sheet finally suppressed as a nuisance, but he has not given up the fight, and has, in the *Record*, in a shape of a memorial to Congress, introduced by Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland. It is presumed and evident that Mr. O'Brien has been cruelly imposed upon, because he would never have imposed upon the people of Weymouth a more column of trash in yesterday's *Record*, the most of which is extracted from Hodnett's speeches and writings in *The People*.

The regular rehearsal of the discipline of Union soldiers, who are subversive in the House, to give place for ex-soldiers, has caused much excitement in Washington. I must confess that though the fact of these men holding positions of trust under the government which they sought to overthrow is somewhat of a revelation, yet I am personally disposed to view the matter reasonably. These gentlemen are the choice of the lawfully elected officers of the House, and appointed upon the regular basis of their former offices in the rebel army, who are lawfully elected members of the House. When I see the army of avowed Democrats who are now holding positions in the Departments and elsewhere, under a Republican administration, turned out to give place to ex-soldiers, I am inclined to believe that the party of the people, Union soldiers who are besieging in our streets, and the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the service, given a place in the Departments, then I shall be ready to write a tall tale of the return of Congress, putting in the state of affairs to exist. The President, I understand, has avowed his intention of providing for the gentlemen who were discharged from the Capitol, and removing a number of Democrats from the departments of the case, and I trust that the Democratic party of the country, in so far as they are in power, will be henceforth adopted by the Administration, and a vigorous campaign will be conducted and carried forward. Such, I am led to believe, is to be the case. Let the Republican party remove from its protecting care the herd of Democrats in office, and with their entire party in the opposition we may be sure the action of the opposition in filling the seats at their own disposal with their own adherents.

AN effort is on foot here to induce the nominating Conventions for the Presidency to meet in Washington, which I trust will be done. The reason of this fact is that Philadelphia should have no voice in this matter, for many and obvious reasons, it seems particularly inappropriate for the Republican Convention, at least, to meet in the seat of government, where they are in power. The charges of corruptioning influence from the White House, which such action would form the basis for, should be avoided at any cost. A meeting was made at Philadelphia during the past winter, and the result of that meeting, which was to be spontaneous and impracticable. Such, at least, is the conviction of the best politicians in this city.

CARLOS.

LOCAL NEWS.

TEXAS SKETCHES.—We give the initial chapter of "Carlo's" sketches on the "Rio Grande and beyond," this week, and our readers will find the series of a very interesting character, abounding in racy observation of different points in the great Southwest.

PILGRIM CHURCH.—At the last communion of the Pilgrim Church, North Weymouth, as we learn from N. M., three new members were added to the church, and the society is much encouraged in the deepening interest in the prayer meetings.

ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Dr. Tinkham, of Weymouth, while at work on a sewing machine, last Friday, had one of her fingers punctured through nail and flesh by the needle, inflicting a painful wound.

DRAMA.—The stringency in the money market, or something akin to it, prevented a large attendance at the dramatic performance in Weymouth Town Hall, last week, given under the auspices of Post 58, G. A. R., and the receipts were much below the expense. The representation of the performers is well established, and their reception by the audience was enthusiastic. Under more favorable circumstances we doubt not the public will continue to bestow a generous patronage toward the efforts made by the active committee of the Post to increase their charity fund.

The magnificent floral offering to the memory of the late Gen. Jas. L. Bates, the preservation of which was mentioned recently, has been presented to the family of the deceased.

ENLARGEMENT.—Mr. B. H. Everett, of East Weymouth, has contracted for the plastering of the extensive enlargement of the Atlantic House, at Nantasket Beach. The popular hosts of the Atlantic intend to furnish accommodation for guests next summer, rivaling in extent the noted Rockland House.

TEMPLE OF HONOR DEDICATION.—We continue the report of the dedication of Mechanics' Temple building at East Weymouth, last week, this portion of the occasion having been unavoidably laid over.

On returning to the hall after the banquet, the speaking was resumed, in response to the following sentiments.

The Ladies' Responded to by P. G. W. T. E. and J. P. T. E. The Sons of Temperance, of the influence of woman in the various relations of life and the value and efficacy of her labors in the temperance reform.

The Dennis' Host. This was responded to by P. G. W. T. E. in an earnest and effective speech, marked by that whole-souled enthusiasm and impetuosity of manner characteristic of that orator.

The Clergy. In response to this sentiment, brief and pointed addresses were made by Rev. J. A. Cushing, Dr. Morrison, Rev. Mr. Chapman, Rev. Mr. Vose, and Rev. Mr. Chapman.

The Weymouth. This was responded to by W. H. T. W. Wilson, of Worcester.

Music in the Order. Responded to by P. G. W. T. E. and J. P. T. E. The Sons of Temperance.

The Weymouth. Responded to by W. H. T. W. Wilson, and Mrs. M. C. Chapman, Vice President of that organization.

It is no disparagement to other speakers to say that these were the best two addresses of the evening. The speech of the Dennis' Host was evidently the liberal applause which was bestowed upon them.

The Everett. Responded to by P. G. W. T. E. and J. P. T. E. The Sons of Temperance.

Deacon. A. P. Remond.

Resumed to the toast of the order and its members.

Mr. John Our is putting up a dwelling-house on the lot adjacent to H. N. Our's residence.

ROBERT.—The railroad depot at Weymouth Landing was entered through a window last Friday night, but the raid of the thief was rewarded only with a small amount of mutilated currency and a few copper.

We learn that the grain store of Jos. Loud & Co. was also entered the same night, but the thief was not made very wealthy by his exploit.

PLoughing was the order of the 1st inst., in Braintree, and that, too, in shirt sleeves, the thermometer standing at 70 to 75 degrees in different localities.

REHEARSAL.—The regular rehearsal of the Union Musical Society will occur on Tuesday evening next, at the usual place. Members will please bring their copies of "Elijah" and "Don Munio." Members who have not paid their assessments will have an opportunity to do so on that evening.

The Union Sunday School will celebrate their Anniversary with appropriate exercises in their church, next Sunday afternoon, at half past two o'clock.

COUNTY ATLAS.—The work of Messrs. Comstock & Kline, of New York, in preparing an Atlas of Norfolk County, has been completed, and they are now distributing it to subscribers. The Atlas is the result of faithful labor combined with the will and ability to present it in the most artistic form, and we congratulate the publishers on the success which has crowned their work. Every professional and business man will find the Atlas a most convenient adjunct of the office or counting room, while its general accuracy of topographical information and delineation makes the work a valuable addition to the library.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Rev. W. C. Wright will speak on the "Mischiefs of Dram Drinking," next Sunday evening, at the Baptist Church, Weymouth, services to commence at 7 o'clock. All are invited.

LECTURE.—The first lecture in the course, which is to be given under the auspices of Mutual Lodge of Good Templars of North Weymouth, was delivered in the Universalist Chapel on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. A. Starn, of Melrose. The lecture was very able and interesting, and was listened to with close attention by the large audience present. The Lodge proposes to give an entertainment on the 26th day of this month, to procure funds to carry on the work. Come on, come all, and show by your presence that your hearts are with us in the temperance work, and that you may aid in eradicating this evil.

HIGH SCHOOL DEDICATION.—The dedication of the new Tremont St. High School building at Weymouth Landing, occurred last Friday afternoon, the exercises being of an unusually interesting character, and marked by the assemblage of a large number of the friends of education. In the absence of Hon. James Humphrey, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, who was unable to attend on account of illness, Z. L. Bicknell, Pres., presided, and after prayer had been offered by Rev. Mr. Wright, introduced a quartette of singers, comprising Misses Holbrook and Bartlett, Messrs. Nath'l Thayer and J. Frank Porter, who favored the audience with a fine vocal selection. Mr. Bicknell then addressed the assembly, giving a history of the enterprise, from conception to completion, stating the cost of the structure to be \$11,000.

The keys of the building were then presented to Dr. C. C. Tower, Chairman of the School Committee, who congratulated the Selectmen on having performed their duties in such a satisfactory manner, and thanked them in behalf of the Committee, the teachers and scholars.

He referred to the eligible situation of the new building, and pointed with pride to the large school room, having a capacity of four first-class school houses, and three others of smaller proportions, with a total school property valued at upwards of \$120,000. He closed with a brief, but interesting history of the High Schools of Weymouth.

Dr. Tower then gave up the keys to G. W. Shaw, Esq., President of the High School, who accepted with appropriate remarks. Addresses were also made by John Kneeland, Esq., agent of the Mass. Board of Education; Rev. Messrs. Rockwood, Cruzan, Slack, Chapin and Terry, Dr. Dearing of Braintree, C. Q. Tirrell, Esq., Judge Bumpus, and Sup't Gamwell.

The addresses were interspersed with songs by Misses Holbrook and Bartlett, adding largely to the interest of the occasion.

A letter from the Sup't of the O. C. R. P. was read by the Chairman, stating that scholars would be carried on trains to and from East Weymouth for \$1 per year, and \$10 from North Weymouth, the tickets to be revoked in case of rude deportment.

On Tuesday evening, as the school was

Braintree.

The week of prayer was observed by the first Cong. Church. Meetings were held Monday afternoon and every evening attended and full of interest.

Dea. David Childs had a stroke of paralysis while in the prayer-meeting Thursday evening, and for some hours his life was considered in danger, but he is more comfortable at present, and it is hoped he may recover, though it is doubtful if he is ever fully restored to health again.

Mr. Charles D. Hayden, who has been quite an invalid for some months past, also had an ill turn Thursday night, and which threatened to terminate his life suddenly. We are happy to be able to state that he too has partially recovered, and we hope to see him about again before long.

Sunday evening was so fine that some

one probably thought it a good night for a fire, so the North Braintree school house was set on fire, but the rogue or rogues were disappointed in their hopes for a grand illumination was the object, for the flames were extinguished before they had made any considerable headway.

Some damage from water in the second

story, and the burning of the attic stairway where the fire originated was about

all the damage done. It is a fine new building, and would have been a great

loss to the town. The Wampatuck

Hook & Ladder Co. were the first to

render aid, and by their timely efforts

the work was accomplished before the

fire was out.

Another fire, this time a

small one, occurred in the school house

on Tuesday evening, but was easily

extinguished by the fire department.

Through the entire section above referred to it has been the fortune of the school to have a fire every year, but the fire or

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Winter Work in the Orchard.

About this season of the year, in many places, the husbandman gathereth about him his hatchet and saw and pruning knife and goeth forth to his orchard to trim his fruit trees. The sight thereof maketh many of our friends to shiver, and "prune" many a tree, and from various quarters of our land, there cometh somewhat with those who should stay the farmer's hand; but then we do not by any means regard him as a "tree butcher," a contemptuous term, the one a mere "carpenter" who, when in hand, thinks he can do better with it toward butchering the property of the tree. It may be that on the twig is lost the tree's inclusion; but sometimes this foresight is not always ready to hand, and it grows as we would not have inclined it; and often, when we know better, the tree runs on its own wild way, simply for want of time and care to put in the work which we know. Certainly, of whatever might have been, as an instruction, looking on things as they are, we know that but very few orchards that a good pruning in winter will not benefit. In a large number of cases, where the orchard is of some age, sprouts will come up from the trunk and from the ground, and these must be hauled all around it, and this is more likely to be the case, with trees that have overgrown and have a large number of half-stunted branches; and also in cases where the borer has been working in the tree near the ground. Whatever obstructs the passage of the saw, or the trunk induces shoots to grow from below in this manner, we should try to stop this by encouraging vigor in the head of the tree, so as to check this tendency to throw out collar-sprouts; but at any rate these sprouts must be cut away. Many rest will cutting them back to the ground, which merely will then push stronger the next year. The ground sprouts, however, with the same in the growing tree, and with the same in the sprouts rooted clean out. Throughout the tree these sprouts are often common, and should be cut away, unless the main branches show signs of being worn out by disease or overbearing, in which case it is best to cut out the large arms away down to the young vigorous sprout, which should thus have a chance to grow up and replace it. — *Germanian Telegraph.*

Thorughous Fav.

Nothing can be more penny wise than the practice of many of our farmers of buying from stores or grade houses. To the farmer who breeds ten or more sows, a thoroughbred boar is cheaper at \$50 than a grade for nothing, even if the hogs are all to be fattened. A single dollar on each pig would make up the difference. I have seen a difference of five dollars each with the same care between the thoroughbred hogs and those that have been bred haphazard. On hundreds of farms to-day can be found stock hogs a year old that will not weigh over eighty pounds each, and if offered for sale would not bring over five dollars a head, probably containing much grain as the breeds of hogs that at the same age weigh two hundred pounds, and are worth seven cents per pound.

Certainly if farmers would look at it in the right light, they could not fail to understand its importance. We should look at our stock for sale, so that it may be more easily taken to market, and at the same time increasing its value. If the miller should return us but thirty pounds of meal for a bushel of corn delivered him to grind, the operation would not need to be repeated the second time to induce us to go to the mill again; although we might go to a greater expense. The farmer will go on year after year, breeding without any plan or system, feeding a bushel of corn to receive in return what would buy half a bushel, and yet never suspecting that by so doing they are not only keeping themselves poor, but also showing a great lack of wisdom.

Reclaimed Marsh Land.

The reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands is not, as many suppose, a fancy, a problem to be solved by experiment in the field. It is to be done, and done directly, that can be witnessed daily. Though wet in its infancy, in most parts of this country the system has been proved ages ago, by splendid and successful efforts in other parts of the world, which more than attest its practicability. The magician and the planters of Louisiana, as also the rice planters of South Carolina and Georgia, point but to plainly the fact of what labor, skill and energy, with perseverance, may do in transforming, as with the wand of the magician, malious, low wet lands into dry, fertile, beautiful homes, wherein life may be enjoyed amid the bounties of nature. The value of lands that are to be cleared and successfully treated, and enriched by overhand, has been appreciated for centuries by all the nations of the world.

Washing Dishes.

It is seen that all the housekeepers are washing in soap-suds to wash dishes. The right way to do is to have your water quite hot and add a very little milk to it. This softens the water, gives the dishes a fine gloss, and preserves the hands; it removes the grease—eaten from the beef, and yet no grease is left on the hands. The soap-suds should be set on the stove with a little water in them, when the victuals are taken from them; thus they are hot when one is ready to wash them, and the grease is very easily removed. Tinware keeps bright longer cleaned in this way than by using soap or by washing. The soap so many of us use are not equal to a wash-tub; the present style of tinware will not bear it. The tin is soon scrubbed away, and a vessel that is fit for nothing is left on our hands.

The Use of Fallen Leaves.

In the *Gardener's Monthly* a writer says: "These have to be gathered up. They are excellent to mix with hotbed material, and, where practicable, should be saved for this purpose. They do not heat so rapidly as stable manure, and in this have an advantage; as, tempering the violence makes manure last longer. They are excellent material to put round cold frames to protect half-hardy plants. A cold board is put up to the height of the frame boards, and about a foot or more from them, and the leaves filled in between. If the plants are somewhat tender, the bottom of the frames may be filled in a few feet with them; in two or three years increase; Missouri, thirty-five pounds increase; Kansas, and Nebraska, fifty pounds increase, and a moderate increase in other sections, and in general."

A Canadian Romance.

A curious romance has just come to light in Canada, with a girl and \$400,000 to make it sufficiently interesting. The advertisement appeared in the *London, Canada Free Press*, offering a handsome reward for the disclosure of the whereabouts of one Hannah Dutton, a woman now thirty-four years of age. When a pretty girl of fifteen, it seems, Miss Dutton was either kidnapped or induced to leave her home in Canada, and a diligent search made to find her. Recently this woman, of living, has fallen heir to an estate of \$60,000, and, under this stimulus, the father has returned to Canada, and is making another strenuous effort to cover his daughter, and thus incorporate the handsome fortune descended to her into his family.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Winter Work in the Orchard.
March 4.—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, was inaugurated the sixteenth President of the United States.
April 12.—Attack on Fort Sumter.
April 19.—Massachusetts Sixth regiment attacked at Baltimore.
April 20.—Harper's Ferry burned. The war of the rebellion was now fully on.

The commencement of the present year, the total gold and silver coinage of the United States amounted to \$892,180,547.

February 6.— Surrender of Fort Henry, Tenn.

February 16.—Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered.

April 9.—Battle of Shiloh.

June 2.—Mopah surrendered.

June 3.—Battle of Chancellorsville.

May 27.—Assault on Port Hudson.

July 1.—John Morgan starts on his raid through Ohio.

July 1.—Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; three days.

July 4.—Vicksburg surrendered.

August 23.—The massacre at the city of Lawrence, Kan.

September 14.—Battles of South mountain, Md.

September 15.—Harper's Ferry, with 11,000 men, surrendered to the Confederates.

September 16.—Battle of Antietam, Md.

September 19.—Battle of Chickamauga.

September 22.—President Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation.

October 21.—Battle at Bull's Bluff.

October 22.—Bull's Bluff, above the clouds, on mountain, Tenn.

November 7.—General George B. McClellan removed from the command of the army of the Potomac.

December 13.—Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

March 10.—Begin our expedition started on General Burnside.

April 5.—Battle of the Wilderness.

June 3.—Battle of Spotsylvania.

June 19.—Commencement of the attack on Petersburg, Va.

July 1.—The Alabama, commanded by Raphael Semmes, sunk off Chetoma Bay, by the United States gun-boat Keene, under command of Captain Winslow.

August 7.—The forts in Mobile bay attacked by the fleet under Admiral Farragut.

September 2.—Atlanta, Ga., evacuated by General Sherman.

October 5.—The Battle of Cedar creek, in the Shenandoah valley, which Gen. Sheridan changed from defeat to victory by his famous ride from Winchester.

November 16.—General Sherman's army commenced its "march" through Georgia.

December 15.—Battle of Nashville.

January 1.—The national debt reached its maximum amount—\$2,773,236,173.

A Circus Turned into a Church.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey are to hold a series of revival meetings in Gilmore's Garden, New York, on or about the first of February. The building will be partitioned by partitions into three apartments, the audience to remain as they have been, but the space lately allotted to the gravel walk and shrubbery will be filled up to accommodate between seven and eight thousand people, while the hall at the north end will be arranged to seat about four thousand. The interior space—about forty feet—between the two halls will be devoted to offices and, retiring rooms. The hall will be used for the building, formerly devoted to the manager by Barnum, and lately occupied by the bar, lunch counter and shooting galleries of Gilmore's garden, will be divided into apartments which will be used for purposes of religious conversation. The offices at the rear of the hall will be used for business meetings by the several committees. — *New York Paper.*

Pork Packing Report.

Estimates for the entire season indicate a falling off in pork packing at all interior points in the West amounting to 100,000 hogs, and with the exception of falling off of the aggregate decrease 750,000 compared with last year. However, the chances favoring a final deficiency somewhat less than this number, and taking the increased weight into consideration, it may be safe to calculate that the hog crop will not materially exceed 5,000,000 hogs a year, a decrease of 100,000 hogs a year—a decrease of ten per cent.

The packing at all interior points in the West will be approximately 3,000,000, against 4,000,000 hogs a year ago.

The interior points in Ohio show to be twelve pounds decrease in weight; Indiana, about the same as last year; Illinois, twenty pounds increase; Missouri, thirty-three pounds increase; Kansas and Nebraska, fifty pounds increase, and a moderate increase in other sections, and in general.

A Relic of New York.

A man walked into the city chamberlain's office of New York city, and presented for payment the following old curiosity bond:

"NEW YORK WATER WORKS.

This note shall entitle the bearer to the sum of one thousand dollars, or the principal amount of the Colony of New York, payable on demand by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, at the office of the Chamberlain of the city, pursuant to a vote of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of that date.

RECEIVED. Recently this woman, of living, has fallen heir to an estate of \$60,000, and, under this stimulus, the father has returned to Canada, and is making another strenuous effort to cover his daughter, and thus incorporate the handsome fortune descended to her into his family.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.
The following items were sold at auction for \$63,080, against \$71,165 last year. The highest price brought \$770, including rent and premium. For the first time since the church was organized, Mr. Bowen failed to buy a seat. . . . A wheel factory and six men at Armbury, Mass., were destroyed by fire. A workman was burned to death while endeavoring to save his tools. . . . A conspiracy has been discovered to burn down the Karagorosch, the prince of Servia. Several arrests have been made. Prince Milan, the son of the prince, has been released on bail. . . . The college regatta will be rowed at Saratoga again this year. Harvard will withdraw from the association after the race. . . . Lord Lytton has been appointed viceroy of India. . . . A new law has been passed by the state of New Jersey, making it illegal to sell any kind of lottery ticket in the state. . . . The section of the Brazilian cable between Lisbon and Madeira is broken. . . . The section of the cable between Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro has been broken, and the quality of the fish in the money with the minister. Many important places were represented, and the air struck much interest. . . . Russia advised the prince of Menorca to provide neutrality for all means of communication, and to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to secure indemnity to the United States for advances of interest paid to it by the government. . . . The total cost of road and equipment is put down at \$15,997,916.03. Landis has been indicted for murder in the degree of malice aforethought, the judge having directed that the trial be adjourned until the next day. . . . An explosion occurred in a coal mine at Talcott, Shropshire, England, and five persons were killed. . . . The report of the Erie railway shows the total receipts to be \$16,777,746.49, and the expenditures \$10,609,011.26—leaving a deficit of \$1,353,167.44. 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WEEKLY GAZETTE AND REPORTER.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1876.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.
Some more Representative Men of the House.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 22, 1876.

Notwithstanding the tone of the opposition press, there can be no question of doubt that the amnesty debate has greatly injured the Democratic party in the country. The Republicans in Washington, respectively, admit the demoralizing effect of Mr. Hill's unfortunate speech. The people go beyond this; they see in the utterances of the gentleman who supported the Confederacy that he did not intend to make up for his past errors in Congress, an attempt to question the facts of the past fifteen years and reopen issues that were settled forever by the war. They fail to observe, as does the *Tribe* and kindred journals, the possible connection with the so-called "true" business of the past few years, and the spectre of armed treason which, defeated in the field, now attempts to excuse its guilt by infamous charges, as false in their nature, and to have learned the art of self-delusion. It is in the general fitness of things that the Republicans, forced for a time to change places with the enemy on the floor of the House, have so able a leader as

JAMES G. BLAINE.

There are no pretensions of greater or less experience and ability, who can contest with him the supremacy. He has served in the ranks and in the lead, and has held a command sufficiently long to have learned the art of self-delusion. It is in the general fitness of things that the Republicans, forced for a time to change places with the enemy on the floor of the House, have so able a leader as

Gen. Butler he voted for Jefferson Davis at the Charleston Convention of 1860, with the former he seceded from the convention and nominated Breckinridge at Baltimore, and thus dividing the Democratic vote raised the culminating issue which precipitated the war. In the present session he has not met the general expectation. He was expected to manifest an active interest and take an active part in the schemes of his party. That he has not done so disappoints us, but in this he found himself without even the consolation of an important Committee. As a consequence, between disappointment and indecision he presents a course of political inactivity.

The time of the House, during the present week, has been taken up with the Centennial appropriation bill, which has afforded the opportunity to such a number of Congressmen to exhibit their eloquence and wit. It is the general impression, at the present writing, that the House will pass the bill by a respectable majority; there seems to be no particular opposition to the appropriation beyond the question of the amount, and the general intent of the majority to pass a sum of strict economy. The policy of allowing so large a sum to celebrate what is at best a general jollification, and cutting down the army and navy, interests many, and would seem to be an unreasonable as it would be objectionable. Still, the appropriation should be granted, as it is earnestly hoped it will be.

CARLOS.

LOCAL NEWS.

The regular rehearsal of the Union Music Society occurs next Tuesday evening, when a full attendance is requested.

SENATOR VOTE.—The vote for Senator, as taken from the books of the Secretary of State, in the Norfolk and Plymouth Senatorial District, the last two years, is as follows:

	1874.	1875.
E. A. N. H. HUNT, T. R. Rep. Dem.	144	151
Cobasset,	107	110
Hanover,	10	9
Hingham,	312	185
Hinghamfield,	10	17
Situate,	160	182
Braintree,	149	92
Weymouth,	143	146
Total,	725	545
Rep. Dem.	203	1273
Republican majority,	152	Rep. Dem. 592.
Democratic gain over the election of 1874, 577.		

THE FAIR of the Braintree Brass Band closed Saturday evening. The attendance throughout has been very good.

The lady's gold watch was drawn by C. F. Cushing of So. Braintree, and the marble-top table to the lucky secon-tick-er was awarded to S. Worcester Hollis of North Braintree. John Richardson of So. Braintree carried away the \$2.50 gold piece for the most "bulleyes" (six) with the air-gun.

COSTLEY.—A Hanover correspondent of the Abington Journal relates what he terms an apparently well authenticated story about the murderer, Costley, saying that he was revealed to his counsel that he was once a burglar and in jail at such a time that he killed a man connected with a circus, and that he poisoned his housekeeper, who died so mysteriously at the Hanover Hotel, and that he shot Julia Hinman in Hingham. Both these women, he said, were killed to extinguish his indebtess to them.

One of the most cheering results of the amnesty debate has been the sense of gratitude for the magnanimity of the government in pardoning rebellion, displayed by one of the commissioners of the ex-Confederate officers, during the Centennial debate of the present week. Mr.

A. M. WADDELL,

of North Carolina, a General in the Confederate army and a gentleman of influence, in concluding his speech for himself and his people made use of words as remarkable and unexpected as they were strange to northern ears.—"They and I recognize fully, we appreciate to its utmost extent, the fact that, if we consider it at all, is open to us, that the amendment in the bill, which is in general a fair one, is the right to amend. They desired a vote upon their amendment, which may or may not be a judicious one, but a right nevertheless, of the people, and the people have been persistently and unjustly refused them.

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It is truly refreshing in these centennial days to see, as Alexander Peters, a young man residing at East Braintree, was returning from Weymouth, with a lantern in his hand, he passed half a dozen roughs on the sidewalk on Commercial street, when one of them stepped up behind him and kicked the lantern, breaking it in pieces. Assails of this kind are of frequent occurrence, and a respectable person is hardly safe on the street in the evening.

W. E. P.

THE CONQUEROR ENGINE CO. held their annual meeting last week, electing the following officers:

G. W. Bates, Foreman.

Franklin Derby, 1st Assistant.

A. H. Belcher, 2d.

N. F. Vining, Clerk.

C. F. Harris, Steward.

The Company voted to take \$25 from their funds and present the same to Lawrence Shaw, a member of the Hook & Ladder Co.

Capt. Hocking and 1st Ass't Lloyd, who declined a reelection, have been foremost in organizing this Company, and their loss will be deeply felt by the Fire Department, but we believe they have left the engine in the hands of good, efficient officers. The Department is in good order, and three of the reservoirs are full of water. We wish the Company and their new officers good success.

A. RAYMOND, Jr.

BAINTREE SAVINGS BANK.—At the annual meeting of the corporation held January 3, 1876, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, and have accepted the trust.

President, E. A. Hollingsworth.

Vice Presidents, B. F. Dyer, D. H. Pratt.

Secretary and Treasurer, C. H. Hobart.

Trustees—B. F. Dyer, Asa French, F. A. Hobart, P. D. Holbrook, D. H. Pratt, N. E. Hollis, N. H. Hunt, S. S. French, J. S. Dyer, Jr.

Investing Committee—Asa French, D. H. Pratt.

Auditing Committee—B. F. Dyer, N. H. Hunt, S. S. French.

James T. Stevens was also chosen a member of the corporation.

The usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. was declared.

C. H. HOBART, Sec'y.

The entertainment given by the Literary Union of Weymouth, in the vestry of the Baptist church, last Wednesday evening, was marked by a proficiency in musical and dramatic talent which made the occasion one of much pleasure to the large audience. Where everything was almost faultless, it would be invidious to particularize.

It is not generally known that Fernando Wood was among the first to tender his services to President Lincoln in 1861, but it is a fact that the correspondence is still in existence. Beyond this, the Mozart Regiment was raised and equipped from his private purse. With

Rev. Wm. M. Thayer, Secretary of the Mass. Temperance Alliance, intends to spend the coming Sabbath at the Land, preaching at the Union Church in the morning and at the Baptist Church in the afternoon. In the evening, a union service will be held at 7 o'clock, in the Universalist Church, where he will address the children on the subject of temperance. A hearty invitation is extended to all interested in the subject to unite in this service.

CENTENNIAL.—The next lecture in the Centennial course at Weymouth Landing will be delivered on Monday evening by Hon. Edward Avery; subject, "Two Hundred Years Ago."

The lecture last Monday evening, by Dr. Emerson drew a good audience, and the interesting theme presented was handled in a manner calculated to entertain and instruct his audience. The heroism of Greece, with its counterpart in American history, was well illustrated, and the Doctor has the thanks of the committee for the aid rendered them in their effort to "help the cause along."

We would add a word of commendation of Miss Fannie Bartlett's musical service at the previous lecture, which was a fine addition to the entertainment and manifested a proficiency in vocalism of which her friends may well be proud.

FATLAL ACCIDENT.—Last Tuesday forenoon a fatal accident occurred on the freight train over the South Shore Railroad. The train is due at East Braintree about to o'clock, and had reached the Quincy Adams Station, when Charles Bicknell, one of the brakemen, in proceeding to loose the brake slipped and fell, and the wheels of the cars passed over him, severing one of his limbs above the knee. He was speedily carried to Quincy Station and Dr. Gordon sent for, who, after a careful examination advised that the poor fellow be conveyed to his home as quickly as possible, and he was accordingly put on board the cars and carried to his home in Hingham. Dr. Spalding then made an examination and satisfied himself that the case was hopeless, noticing which Bicknell asked the Doctor how long he had to live. Dr. S. said not many minutes, and he replied, "I am glad of it." The Doctor was right, for he breathed his last in a few minutes thereafter.

It is now the time to fall. And forever is with the North wind's breath, And stars to set—but all, That thou art where bilious foam, Then art where music melts upon the air; And where the world's earth— And thou art where bilious foam, Then art where music melts upon the air; And where the world's earth—

Mr. Bicknell was 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. He had been in the service of the Railroad Company four years.

MAC.

South Weymouth.

In a former communication I mentioned that a noted advocate of "Morrison's Pills" in our village, in speaking of his own experience, told a big story, viz., that he, being sick, began by taking a pill a day and doubled the dose each succeeding day for a year; when being improved in health, he, not to suddenly discontinue the use, retraced his steps for a year in the same ratio. I promised the High School boys and girls the number of days they would make if they would if they would make the calculation. I give it now, as computed by Mr. Leonard Gardner, of our village, whose astronomical calculations have attracted the attention of the Professors at Cambridge, for their clearness and correctness. The number taken during the two years was

1870-71.

1871-72.

1872-73.

1873-74.

1874-75.

1875-76.

1876-77.

1877-78.

1878-79.

1879-80.

1880-81.

1881-82.

1882-83.

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1895-96.

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1897-98.

1898-99.

1899-00.

1900-01.

1901-02.

1902-03.

1903-04.

1904-05.

1905-06.

1906-07.

1907-08.

1908-09.

1909-10.

1910-11.

1911-12.

1912-13.

1913-14.

1914-15.

1915-16.

1916-17.

1917-18.

1918-19.

1919-20.

1920-21.

1921-22.

1922-23.

1923-24.

1924-25.

1925-26.

1926-27.

1927-28.

1928-29.

1929-30.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD'

Smooth Recipes.

Boggs' Conserve.—To the fish several times over with string, lay it in cold water plentifully salted, and let it boil gently, carefully skimming when done; lift it up and let it strain, then serve. A very delicious piece will be done two or three minutes after the water comes to boiling point.

Morow Omelets.—Trim off all sausages fat from each cutlet, dip them in an egg beaten up with a little oil, some pepper and salt, then cover them with bread crumbs, and let them rest for a couple of hours. Fry them in plenty of butter or lard to a light brown color. Arrange them in a circle on a dish, and pour some tomato sauce into the center.

Cookery.—Trim off all sausages fat from each cutlet, dip them in an egg beaten up with a little oil, some pepper and salt, then cover them with bread crumbs, and let them rest for a couple of hours. Fry them in plenty of butter or lard to a light brown color. Arrange them in a circle on a dish, and pour some tomato sauce into the center.

Another Way.—One cup butter, one and one-half cup sugar, then mix until creamy, one cup of sour milk, one egg, one teaspoon of soda, and enough flour to make it roll out easily.

EXCELLENT PUDDY PIE CRUST.—To one pound or quart of flour add one pound of butter. Mix with the flour one-quarter of the butter and enough water to make a stiff dough. Divide the dough into six equal parts. Roll the dough into a large thin sheet, then put at equal distances one of the six pieces of butter divided into small bits; fold up the sheet or paste, do it, roll it out again, and add in the same manner another portion of the butter. Repeat this process until the butter is all in, then fold again and divide into nine pieces, you will want nine pieces of butter to make the cold, the working tools as well as the ingredients. It will rise to a great thickness and appear like a cake.

Molasses Cake.—One-half pint of molasses, one heaped tablespoonful of sugar, one large tablespoonful of lard, one cup of milk, one egg, one heaped tablespoonful of salerins, salt, flour to make stiff as cup cake, ginger or cinnamon to taste; bake in a quick oven until done. Excellent if made right.

Memory of Bees.

When honey bees are hived, or when they are removed to a new locality, every bee that issues rises in front of the hive eight or ten feet, and descends to the right, then descends in a straight line in search of honey, and while the circular flight takes place, the locality of the hive is so unerringly fixed in the minds (so to speak) of the bees that they return to their home with such a degree of certainty that if many hives stand in a row, not over a foot apart, and all of the same size, the bees will return to their home eight hours before the wrong hive; and here we will mention one of the most astonishing facts in the history of this insect, that in no case can a bee of one hive enter the hive of another family without instant detection, and ejection or death. We may place two hives as closely together as possible, and let them remain a season, and when the bees are then taken out of the outside of their hives, and the numbers of the two families almost touching each other at times, and yet not the least acquaintanceship will be formed; and if a bee from one hive enter the other, it would be seized as quickly as if it belonged to a family a mile distant, and be either driven away or stung to death. If two hives be moved to the fields the first day, two would enter the wrong hives, and a battle would ensue that would cover the ground with the dead and dying. And if a family of bees be put into a cellar, or bee house, in November, and kept there till the following May, and then brought out and set in a new location, a large portion of the bees will make a flight and return to their old locality, which shows that their memories are good for five or six months at least. But when disturbed and irritated, as they must be sometimes, they seem to forget their injuries in about three days.

Curing Hives.

There is in every neighborhood a man who has a reputation for curing hives. People find something in the taste of the honey, and the taste of the hives that they find, and that in grading the highest in the market. This man is one who has a good smokehouse, who is careful as to all preparatory measures, careful as to the hanging of hand shoulders, etc., and who chooses the material out of which he builds his fire for producing smoke with a knowledge of what will produce the best results. The smokehouse, certain pieces of wood, and his preparation in a particular way might be laughed at in this day of wholesale smoking as fine points, and the man who insisted on thoroughly cleaning his smokehouse before he put his meat into it might be called over particular, but there is no doubt he would give us the old flavor and excellence. It is this man that the neighbors come to him for these points, and their fathers had great pride, and so fail in keeping up the standard of home cured meat. If this should be read by any farmer of the old regime, we hope he will in consequence communicate the details of his own process of curing meat. But suppose there is no smokehouse on the farm? The *Rural New-Yorker* advises a man to have a smokehouse, and a slight rise of ground dug up under a ground pass, one end open for a fire, the other opening in a large barrel standing on the ground, in which the hams and shoulders are to be hung, or a box may take the place of the barrel. After the fire is well started, the lower end is closed, and the smoke seeks an outlet through the barrel or box at the other end.

Happy New Year!

While the bells were joyously ringing in the new year, and in many a happy home, says a St. Louis paper, a weary, sin laden soul, filled with great joy at its happy release, was winging its flight into eternity. The scene was in one of the houses in St. Louis, where all that is most beautiful and holy in woman is trampled under foot. In the lonely room were gathered a number of a class of the most depraved, and a minister of the gospel who labors in the highways and byways, and if their eyes were dimmed with tears, their hearts still felt a thrill of joy in the joyful thought that the dying sinner was prepared for death. "Why doesn't God take me?" said Jenny Ross, the unfortunate, and God did take her, in obedience to her prayer.

For a long time nothing had been known from the time her father and brothers were slain in the war. Through dreary years she dredged at her uncle's for the pitance of her board. She felt deeper misery still when she wandered into the city, and fell, never to rise again. A sweet disposition, a kind and peace-loving mind, made her beloved by her companions. She now sleeps in Bellfontaine.

Easy Preaching.

Arthur Helps tells a story of an illiterate soldier at the chapel of Lord Mortimer's castle in Ireland. Whenever Archibald Whately came to preach, it was observed that this rough private was the most popular. He was as if in sympathy with his earthen. Some of the gentlemen playfully took him to task for it, supposing it was due to the usual vulgar admiration of a celebrity. But the man had a better reason, and was able to give it. He said: "That is not all. The archbishop is easy to understand. There are no fine words in him. A fellow like me, can follow along and take every bit of it."

RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

Merchandise Returns in 1975, as Reported by the Merchantile Agency.

The most marked effects of the pressure of the times are to be found in the frequency with which failures have been reported. Both because there have been more casualties to report, and because the newspapermen have given more prominent place to this class of items, the public have been made more familiar with than ever before with these occurrences. The consequence has been to exaggerate in some degree the number in public estimation, and to create more apprehension than the actual circumstances justified. We are therefore glad to be able to report from the most reliable sources—the merchantile agency of Messrs. H. G. Dun & Co.—from whose annual circular we gather some important facts.

The number of failures in all the United States show a large increase as compared with those of previous years, while the proportionate liability is somewhat less than the average. The following are the figures:

Years. w. v. Gross Exhibit. Average Liability.

1873. 7,740 \$201,069,353 22,967
1874. 5,830 155,239,009 26,626
1875. 5,183 228,449,000 44,085
1876. 4,813 121,055,000 25,293
1877. 4,915 85,252,000 22,245

An increase of fifty per cent. in the number of failures is to be had, but the first glance appears very startling, and as indicative of the condition of trade is a most important revelation.

Repeat this process until the butter is all in, then fold again and divide into nine pieces, you will want nine pieces of butter to make the cold, the working tools as well as the ingredients. It will rise to a great thickness and appear like a cake.

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It is interesting to remark the location of the failure of the year as compared with the failure of the year before, and in this purpose they have been grouped into four distinctive sections of the country. Want of space prevents us from extending the comparison beyond the past and previous years.

1873. 184.

States. w. v. *Amount of Loss.* *Amount of Liability.*

New Eng. 1,335 \$10,015,161 700 \$15,855,000
Middle. 2,895 82,523,149 2,035 82,801,000
Western. 2,336 36,473,864,174 33,073,000
Southern. 1,383 27,777,171,126 20,630,000

In the above comparison it will be seen to what extent New England has suffered, and that the increase in the number of failures has not occurred largely either in the Western or Southern States.

Some interesting conclusions are drawn from the frequency, from the amount of failures arising from the year's fall of 1875, from the year's fall of 1874, to be charged to profit and loss.

The following are the results of the comparison of the two years:

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